NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - HUMPTY DUMPTY NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. Two BEDDED ROOM-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. JOE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.-FRENCH THEATRE. - LA BELLE HELENE.

RANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM Broad STEINWAY HALL .- GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - GYNNASTICS

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - BALLET. FARCE,

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -Songs, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - ETHI-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, -COMI CONTRACTOR NEWSCOLUMN, NEGRO MINSTELLS, &c. BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.-

DE GARMO'S HALL, 82 Fifth avenue. Lacoste's RE

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn, ETHIOPIA! NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Monday, March 30, 1868.

THE NEWS

EUROPE.

The news report by the cable is dated vesterday March 29. Violent demonstrations, ending in riots were made in different parts of Bayaria against a pro-Prussian policy and any attempt at union with North Germany. Napoleon is said to be engaged in the preparation of an important manifesto on the foreign policy of his government. The Garde Mobile of France has been increased to five hundred thou sand men by the new Army bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable dated in London March 29, we are informed that the British War Office received despatches from Major General Napier in Abyssinia confirmatory in the mair of the report of the special correspondent of the HERALD attached to his command which appeared in our columns yesterday. King Theodorus' position is defended by guns and mortars. The British captives were in good health on the 17th ultimo.

We have special despatches from Cuba. Jamaica and Hayti by the Gulf cable. The Military Commis sion in Caba had sentenced two watchmen to death for highway robbery. A beggar won the \$100,000 Jamaica. In Hayti Salnave had threatened summary punishment to both Geffrard and Salomon if they will

Advices from Crete report that another victory had been gained over the Turks, two hundred of them being killed. The Cretans have called upon the European sovereigns and the President for aid. The Pone and the King of Greece have already re aded. A statistical list of outrages perpetrated by the Turks has been published by the provisional government, showing that 290 women have been outraged and 604 persons massacred during the last

six months of 1867. In St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday Rev. Francis McNerney preached a lengthy sermon. Bishop Pol church of St. John Baptiste yesterda: afternoon administered confirmation to twenty can didates. Rev. Dr. Weston, in Christ Church, Fifth avenue, preached on the Interchange of Putpits, Rev. Dr. Chapin preached in the church corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street on the Pharise and the Publican.

Gigantic whiskey and tobacco frauds have been discovered in Galveston, Texas. Several government officials are implicated, and it is supposed the ramifications of the villany have extended to New Orleans and other cities.

The McCardle case only awaits the decision of the Supreme Court to be completed. Counsel on both sides are inclined to deny that the recent Suprem Court bill affects this particular case at all.

Mr. Butler, for the Managers of impeachment, wil open the case to-day by a three hours' speech. Lake Eric is clear of ice, and navigation will be resumed during the week, being earlier than has

been known before for many years. The United States steamer Suranac sailed from San

Disraeli on Church Establishments In the HERALD of yesterday we printed in extense the famous speech delivered by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons on the 16th inst., at the close of the debate on the Irish question raised by Mr. Maguire's resolutions. The principal points of the speech communicated by telegraph have already been printed and commented upon in the pages of the HERALD. It is impossible for any one to read the speech without feeling the great intellectual force of the author, nor can it be denied that the skill and dexterity with which he meets the attacks of his assailants justify the reputation he has won as one of the greatest debaters of this or indeed of any age. We cannot endorse all the arguments he advances in favor of State endowments of religion. His defence of such institutions is unquestionably able. More, perhaps, cannot be said for them than he has said. In this free country of ours, where all religions are tolerated, we have no word to utter in defence of institutions which have been a fruitful source of misery to mankind in every age, and which, more than anything else, have marred the beauty and counteracted the wholesome influences of the religion of Jesus Christ during these fifteen hundred years. Mr. Bright, in the course of the same debate, revealed, if not a higher philosophy, at least a larger honesty of utterance when he said, "my remedy is prepared and prompt-disendow the Church and the whole thing is settled." Increased taxation for the purpose of enlarging the number of State endowed religious denominations is a burden to which the British people will not bow the neck. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the Jew Premier is grievously trammelled, and that he can do nothing without the consent of his party. His followers are stubborn and full of prejudice. In each new emergency and before he can act with effect he has to educate them up to his own standard. We are not, therefore, without the hope that Disraeli will yet take other and more satisfactory ground in relation to Church establish-"Endow all" is Mr. Disraeli's watchword for the present. "Disendow all" is the watchword of Mr. Bright. On at least one occasion Disraeli has stolen Bright's thunder. He may do so again.

ticated" Republican Party.

Thad Stevens acknowledges that the whol republican party is "obfusticated" in its ideas on reconstruction. It does not know where it is, or what it is driving at, or what it wants. He himself is "not altogether clear as to what we ought to do," while every one else is "acting in the interest of slavery." In short, the whole Congress is incapacitated from legislation by ignorance such as that member "will not pre sume" to exist-by an effort to enlighten it. Congress is so far in agreement with Stevens on this point that it has proposed to declare the same fact to the world at large by statute. It has been for several days debating a bill that, if it had passed, would forever have stood as a monument of Congress' stupidities and a confession of its failures. This was the bill proposing to admit Alabama to the Union as one of the sovereign States, provided it would relinquish its sovereignty. Alabama, says the radical Congress, may come in on the constitution the Convention has just made; but as we positively know by the result of an election that the people disapprove of that constitution we must suppose they will change it immediately, and we must provide against such change by affixing to the act of admission a condition that the people of Alabama shall not make what laws they like, but only such laws as we like. And that is to "gnaranty a republican form of government." Congressmen, of course, know that Congress has not the power to make such a condition, and, therefore, that it would be ridiculously without force: that such a law would answer to Mr. Lincoln's description of one of his own proclamations, being, "like the Pope's bull against the comet, necessarily inoperative." And in making reconstruction, as a last resource, rest upon a point that it has not the power to impose Congress simply acknowledges its inability to deal with that political problem-assents that all its past efforts must end in absolute failure unless it be permitted to transcend its powers. Having thus relieved its conscience. it does a thing even more humiliating, and proceeds to enact that Alabama shall practically stay where she is, and gives her a "provisional government." Why, that is what Andy Johnson did two years ago. "By that sin fell the angels." Provisional governments were the President's first offence. They were the first incidents in the bitterness between the Executive and Congress that have brought on this great impeachment farce. Congress upset the President's provisional governments, has muddled hopelessly ever since in the effort to found a new edifice with the nigger for a corner stone, and comes to the old machinery at last, only with new men of its own in all the places and a nonsensical rigmarole of nigger notions instead of the good, sound constitution the State originally had. Such is the stupendous genius of our rulers.

And what is the trouble at the bottom of all

this shameful, mischievous, disastrous failure?

Why is it that after all the agitation and excitement that has disturbed the nation on this head reconstruction is at last indefinitely put away to the future? It is because it was a sham and a pretence from the first. Even the very necessity for reconstruction was a fiction put forth to deceive the country into giving the people of one section up to the tender mercies of politicians and fanatics from the other section. There was nothing to be reconstructed in the South but things that are not to be reconstructed by law. Nothing needed reconstruction but the opinions, the sentiments, the sympathies, prejudices, passions of the people; and how long will it take law to change these among men bred with such ideas as prevailed through the length and breadth of these States before the war-ideas favoring the utmost license of thought in relimited intellectual independence and reliance of every man on his own opinions as never existed before in the history of the human race? It was purely intellectual reconstruction that was necessary, and this being naturally beyond the limit of law was not touched by Congressional enactments; but, on the contrary, every measure passed by Congress, every step taken by radical leaders as they irritated, embittered, maddened the Southern people put farther away the very possibility of the only reconstruction that would have made the sections one. This is the reason why we are to-day an immeasurable distance further from a true restoration of the country than we were on the day of Lee's surrender. General Hancock's remarkably able, well reasoned and earnest letter to Mr. Pease, of Texas, is full of the wisdom of a practical man on this head. Pease had published a denial of the General's statement that Texas was in a state of "profound peace," and in support of his denial, while admitting that there no longer exists any organized resistance," yet urged that there was not peace be cause many of the people "are embittered Against the government and yield to it an un willing obedience." They obey, but unwillingly. How long will it take force to make them obey willingly? They are "embittered," too, and so the very results of reconstruction furnish the reconstructors with arguments. General Hancock rightly says:-"Woe be to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrates, civil or military, is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the people. I have been accustomed to believe that sentiments of respect or disrespect and feelings of affection, love or hatred, so long as not developed into acts in violation of law, were matters wholly beyond the punitory power of human tribunals. I will maintain that the entire freedom of thought and speech, however acrimoniously indulged, is consistent with the noblest aspirations of man and the happiest condition of his race." The gallant soldier who "used up Early" and then "went into Johnson" thus goes into Pease and the whole party of Congressional reconstruction: -"I have found little else in your letter but indications of temper, lashed into excitement by

causes which I deem mostly imaginary; a great

confidence in the accuracy of your own opin-

ions, and an intolerance of the opinions of

others; a desire to punish the thoughts and

feelings of those who differ with you, and an

impatience which magnifies the shortcomings

of officials who are perhaps as earnest and con-

t chedience from motives which you do not approve, war and not peace is the status, and all such persons are the proper subjects for military penal jurisdiction." This is a picture of the radical party, for the same intellectual character pervades the whole mass of the men who, sympathizing with the puritanical nature that made the first trouble, would now obliterate our very civilization in a pure spirit of egotism and intolerance. The nation should rejoice that such a party is obfuscated; for its blunders, its most mischievous, errors, must prove less injurious than the accomplishment of its purposes.

Progress and Future of American Influen

in Asia-Mr. Burlingame's Mission. The British press, we notice, has been com menting freely on the mission of Mr. Bur lingame as envoy of the Emperor of China to the United States and the European Powers, and in a very different spirit to that exhibited by the jealous and narrow-minded French Minister and the British in China.

The London Post, the organ of the English aristocracy, particularly takes a broad and liberal view of the mission. In an article recently copied in the HERALD it says:-"We rejoice, therefore, to see the negotiations of the Chinese empire with us and other European Powers entrusted to an ambassador who it may be confidently anticipated, will explain them in a clear and simple manner, so that our dealings henceforth may be placed on a sound and sensible footing. An hour's conversa tion between Mr. Burlingame and any of our prominent men would do more to clear up Chinese difficulties than ten years of mere despatch writing." Preceding these sensible remarks the writer pays a high compliment to American diplomats and the American style of diplomacy. He says:-"American statesmen have for many years past taken deservedly high rank in diplomacy and have grown accustomed to success in their undertakings. They possess the inestimable advantage of plain speaking and generally come to the real point at issue in a truthful and manly way." The contrast is very striking between the libe

ral spirit and broad views of these remarks and the vanity and stupidity of the French Minister in China, who made a formal protest against Mr. Burlingame's mission, and the petty jealousy of the British at Hong Kong. English statesmen and the metropolitan press of England look at things in a practical business point of view, and though they may be apt to look with a jealous eye upon the increasing influence of other nations in Asia, they will not throw away promised advantages for a mere sentiment. Besides, they have lately learned to appreciate the power and prestige of the United States, and have the good sense to see that it is our destiny to take a leading position in the trade and affairs of China and Japan They see, too, that our policy is a liberal one, that we seek no exclusive advantages, and that whatever we do in the way of opening a more free intercourse with those populous empires of Asia will be to their advantage as well as our own. The French Minister, in his silly protest against the appointment of Mr. Burlingame to the most important mission ever sent from China, had no such comprehensive views. He, with characteristic vanity, looked only to the eclat and influence it might give to the United States by the honor conferred upon one of our citizens. He thought this was eclipsing the glory of France in a measure, and that was enough to excite his indignation. The value of the mission to France, as to all the other great commercial nations, the commerce and material interests of France which might be promoted by it, were nothing to him com pared with the sentiment of national pride or glory. Does not the French nation assume to take to regulate the affairs of the American Continent and to establish an empire and the supremacy of the Latin race here? Ought not 'the great nation" to control the destinies of Asia and the imperial "Son of Heaven" himself? The magnificent theory of French supremacy, influence and glory overshadows all questions of utility or practical advantages in the mind of a Frenchman like this Minister in China.

However, we do not think the Empero Napoleon will be as silly as his representative at Pekin. He, as well as the British government and other governments to which Mr. Burlingame may be accredited, will probably receive with due honor this representative of China, though he be an American and though he has not three tails All these European Powers will find, probably, as the London Post says, that Mr. Burlingame, with his plain speaking and manly way of American diplomacy, will do more to clear up Chinese difficulties than ten years of mere despatch writing, Mr. Burlingame will come to the United States first, we understand, and we may expect him goon. He will find no difficulty in his mission here, though he may have become a Mongolian and a mandarin of the first water and should be found to have a dozen talls. - We shall feel a certain pride and like it all the more that the imperial ambassador is an American: but if he were a Chinaman, a Frenchman or an Englishman he would be well received, and we should make the most of his mission for ourselves and the civilized world. We have no idea that France or any other European nation will let us reap all the advantages of this mission, and refuse to enter into negotiations for the same, because the ambandor is an American.

The Chinese government has shown more sagacity in the appointment of Mr. Burlingame than the world has been disposed to give it credit for heretofore. It evidently understands the power and greatness of the United States, and foresees the magnificent future of our republican empire. Doubtless it sees also that it can be safely on the most intimate relations with us, that we have no de sire for foreign conquests or colonization beyond this Continent, that we have an immense and ample territory and that we are more ambitious for the conquests of peace, commerce and civilization than for those of war. It cannot help comparing favorably to us the peaceful conduct of our government with the warlike and ambitious conduct of the British and French governments. No doubt it sees, too, that the rapid growth of California and other scientious in the discharge of their duties as states on the Pacific, with regular steam navigation direct from these States to Asia, and with the prospect of telegraphic communication will any persons are to be found wanting in

affection or respect for government, or yielding | tion between the two continents within a short time, must make China and America near

These developments will make the Pacific Ocean like a mere lake lying between the vast and vigorous population of the great American republic and an empire containing a third of the human family. In the course of a year or two the Pacific Railroad will be completed; then, with Europe on one hand and China and the other countries of Asia on the other, this country will become the centre of commerce and ideas. Nature has placed this Continent in that position, and science, trade and enterprise are fast bringing its people the grandest destiny. It will be long before the magnetic telegraph will put us in instant communication with Asia, as it has with Europe. The privilege given to an American Company (the East India Telegraph Company,) to lay cables along the Chinese coast to connect Canton, Macao, Hong Kong, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghae, and the other vast and populous commercial cities of the empire, show both the progress in China and the favor with which Americans are regarded. There is no doubt that within a few years telegraphic communication will be made direct from America to China and Japan, and that ere long it will extend over these Asiatic empires. The influence of this republic in Asia must become paramount. Our superior civilization will penetrate and spread over the populous empires there which have been closed from the rest of the world for thousands of years. The vast wealth of Asiatic commerce, which all nations have sought, will flow to and across America, and San Francisco on that side of the Continent and New York on this will become the greatest cities in the world.

The Political Campaign in Connecticut. Next Monday the election for Governor. other State officers and members of the Legis lature will be held in Connecticut, and just now the rival parties are in the heat of the campaign. Although there is considerable excitement and a pretty thorough canvass, there does not appear to be as much enthusiasm or hard work on either side as there was in the recent election in New Hampshire. Yet both sides boldly assume the best prospect of success. The great political campaign of the year, which will end in the election of President next November, commenced in New Hampshire, and there, consequently, the greatest trial of strength was made. It must be regarded, too, as a fair test of the current of political sentiment in New England up to the point in which the people are enlightened on the great issues of the day. Though the democrats lost the election they gained relatively in the vote. The same gain in the State of New York in proportion to the population would increase the democratic votes ten thousand. The contest in Connecticut will be nearly as close, probably, as was that of New Hampshire, except that the democrats have the prestige of success in the last election for Governor, which, however, was carried against that miserable woolly horse candidate, Barnum. Against this prestige of the last success on the part of the democrats, arising from the republican candidate being so obnoxious personally, the republicans have this time a far more respectable candidate. Upon local issues, therefore, the chances of the two parties are pretty even.

But there are broad and highly important

national issues involved in the campaign in

Connecticut, and if the democrats know how

to make use of them they may be successful.

They must, however, show more skill than they did in New Hampshire. They must not send to Connecticut such hidebound copperhead orators as they sent to New Hampshire. However good the cause or arguments of such the loyal people, and they drive more into the ranks of the radicals from disgust than they win by eloquence. Then they have stupidly permitted the radicals to cover up the real and great issues before the country by the claptrap humbng about rebels and the rebellion. Negro supremacy in the South and a negro balance of power in the republic; the placing of a barbarous race over the superior whites of our own flesh and blood the military despotism established over the South at an enormous expense for the purpose of Africanizing ten States of the Union, the revolutionary usurpations of a radical Congress, and the infamous corruption and extravagance of the radicals, are the real and vital issues before the people. The dominant party is fast destroying every vestige of the principles and former action of our admirable republican government. It has brought the country to the verge of political and financial ruin. Yet in New Hampshire the radical orators were able to ignore all this and to blind the people through the claptrap cry of rebels and rebellion, and through using the popular name of General Grant for the Presidency. If the democrats would succeed better in Connecticut they must keep the true issues before the people, and that through able speakers of whose lovalty or war record there can be no question. And as an offset to Grant as the radical Presidential candidate they should take that grand old naval hero, Farragut, for their standard bearer. Connecticut being nearer and more subject to the influence of the reaction that is going on in the great Central States. there is more hope of a larger conservative vote than in New Hampshire, but proper means and energy must be used to bring it out. There is one more week in which to work, and if the work be done well Connecticut may have the glory of leading off in that great reaction which will consign the Jacobin radical party to oblivion and to that infamy which it deserves. The National Banks in Congress Again.

In the course of a debate in the Senate on Friday upon the Supplemental Currency bill, which is a bill to regulate the distribution and use of the reserves of the banks, Mr. Cattell

remarked that "his friend from Missouri (Mr. Henderson) would probably, before the session closed, introduce some measure looking to an increase of the volume of the currency for the benefit of the West," By this we suppose is meant an increase of the national bank currency. If so, the proposed measure will be all wrong-it will be beginning at the wrong end. If more currency be

the national bank circulation, and thereby adding to the enormous profits and overgrown monopoly of these institutions, the present cir-culation should be withdrawn and greenbacks issued in its place. The government makes a clean gift of about twenty-five millions of dollars a year to the national banks in the profits on their circulation, and yet it seems the amount is to be increased. Looking at the corruption of Congress and the enormous power of these banks, we should not be surprised to see them get as firm a grip upon that body as the Pacific Railroad monopoly has got. The way to give the West and South currency enough—and no doubt there is a scarcity both sections—is to issue greenbacks in place of the national bank rags, and let as many as please bank upon this substantial currency all over the country. A uniform legal tender circulation, without contraction or expansion, is all we want at present, and that would become properly distributed all over the country. It is the artificial national bank system, with the different kinds of currency in use, that makes a scarcity in one place and a superabundance in another. We hope Congress may have sense honesty and patriotism enough not to entertain any such monstrous proposition as that mentioned by Mr. Cattell.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE NILE TRIBUTARIES OF ABYSSINIA AND THE SWORD HUNTERS OF THE HAMRA ARABS. BY SIT Samuel White Baker, M. A., F. R. G. S. Philadel-phia: Lippincott & Co. London: Macmillen & Co. The earlier works of this author, as well as the dis overles of Speke and Grant, have sufficiently established the localities of the sources of the Nile in the two great equatorial lakes fed by the heavy rainfall which, for ten months in the year, pours down upon this region of country. But there was a mystery remaining to be solved, and that was by what ntributions the Nile was enabled to overflow its banks at certain periods, and thus produce the fertility in the arid lands and deserts of which could be obtained only by pe riodical irrigation. While the two lakes named w Sneke and Grant, Victoria and Albert, when they struck the sources of the Nile in their expedition from Zanzibar to Central Africa, manifestly supolied abundant water to carry the majestic rive thousands of miles to the sea, it was reserved for numerous tributaries flowing into it from Abyssinia that supplied the surplus water which caused of Egypt. These affluents are the Atbara, Settite Rozan, Salaam, Angrab, Rabad, Dinder and the Blue tributions to the White Nile, or Nile proper, and all of which the author traced from their sources. This is the main result of Baker's travels but his expedition and the account he has left of it contain details of the nighest interest, enhanced just now by the events transpiring in Abyssinia. It is worth something to learn from a conscientious and intelligent traveller people ruled over by King Theodorus, the present English "difficulty" in Christianized Africa, Sir Samuel W. Baker and his pretty heroine of a wife undertook to investigate the causes of the inundations of the Nile, and it would appear that instinct
directed him to the rivers of Abyssuia. In the early
summer of 1861 he started southward from Cairo and
traversed the country in soarch of the tributaries of
the Nile, which he found, as stated above, in the
eight rivers whose names are given. While former
travellers have furnished descriptions of savage life
in Central Africa and recounted many extraordinary stories of uncivilized chiefs and princes,
gorillas and other inhabitants of that wild domain,
it was the fortune of Sir Samuel Baker to travel
through a country more advanced in civilization.
Hence we have a faithful description of the Arab
population of Abyssinia and Soudan, from which he
chiefly obtained his body guard, guides and hunters.
The superstitions in connection with medicine and
surgery of this primitive people will amuse many
minds trained to our "modern improvements" in
these sciences. That portion of the book which we indertook to investigate the causes of the inundasurgery of this primitive people will amuse many minds trained to our "modern improvements" in these sciences. That portion of the book which we perhaps might appropriately call the "Nimrod period" is rich with stories of rare sport in which the smallest game were herds of elephants, an occasional rhinoceros, droves of buffaloes, colonies of hippopotami and crocodiles, and the common hangers on of the camp, lions, tigers and leopards. All this is pleasant reading for sportsmen, and might make one's blood hot to be in these seductive jungles with a grinning hippopotamns at very long range and safe distance, and Baker's batter of rifles at command. Most agreeably told is all this part of the story, but the real value of the work is to be found in what may be called the moral. That is the utilizing of this vast flow of waters late the Nile from the Abysshinan rivers, which occurs regularly in the months of July, August and September. "The Nile," says the author, "is a powerful horse without harness, but with a bridle in its ber. "The Nile," says the author, "is a powerful horse without harness, but with a bridle in its mouth; the fertility of Egypt might be increased to a year attent." points by means of dams. Taking it altogether as a contribution to science, and a pleasant story of travel in a strange region, a most acceptable book is this "Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia." Although published later than the author's book "Albert N'Yanza," describing his voyage on the White Nile, his meeting with Speke and Grant and the discovery of the lake sources of that river, with which we are already familiar, this account of his experiences in Abyssinia at a previous period is fresh and racy as we find it written in the present volume.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

New Primary School No. 12 in the Fourth Undismayed by the threatening array of figures which young attorneys and antiquated taxpayers have prepared and promulgated, and with which they threaten to annihilate the system of education as at present established in this city, the Board of Education is steadily prosecuting the work which the local boards in several of the wards have declared to be absolute necessities, and have prepared plans for improvements to be made and ne ings to be erected for the purpose of affording school are daily necessarily refused admittance to the schools at present. In the Fourth ward the young children ill lighted, badly ventilated, crazy crannies, and the school officers have been trying for some years past to obtain a piece of ground on which to erect a rimary schoolhouse. They finally succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the trustees of the Mariner's church, and purchased the property Nos. 85. 87 and 89 Roosevelt street for \$22,500, and a few days since the work was actually begun. The lot is seven-ty-one feet four inches front by sixty-three feet deep, and this surface will be entirely covered by the proposed building. The crowded condition of the locality and the probability that at no very distant day the grade of Roosevelt street will be raised necessitated a change front the general plan of the proposed building. In the centre of the building, at the back, an acute-angled alcove will be constructed, so that light may be secured to the rooms at the back if the adjoining property should be covered with buildings. At each end of the building at the back spaces of seven feet deep are left so as to secure additional light room. The pupils' entrances on the front are each to be reached by a short flight of stone steps, so that when the grade of the street is raised the playground will be level with the street. The infants' gallery, on the second floor, with the reception room, will be constructed so that there can be no crowding on the seats. Ample space will be allotted for each child and iron arms will be used to divide the seats, as in the ferryboats. A new and desirable feature will be introduced on this floor. This consists of retiring and toilet rooms for the teachers, of whom there will be perhaps thirty to forty engaged in the building. There will be eight class rooms on the third floor, so laid out that one side of each room will be a brick wall. This arrangement will assist the ventilating, which will be accomplished by means of stationary inclined iron latis set in the waits. Through these ventilators the cold air will enter the wait, and by an improved method of construction will first pass downward and under a section in the wall and then up-Mariner's church, and purchased the property Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt street for \$32,500, and a few days lators the cold air will enter the wails, and by an improved method of construction will first pass downward and under a section in the wall and then upward and into the rooms through the ventilating registers, while large Archimedean ventilators on the roof, with which each room is also connected, will assist the work. An improved ashpit and conductor, which the Superintendent of School Buildings has invented, and by means of which the janifors are saved the labor of carrying the ashes down from all parts of the house to the street, will be introduced. The plan prepared by Mr. Miller, and to be introduced into as many of the school's as is practicable, proposes large ashpits to be located in the cellar, into which conductors from each story will be constructed; into these conductors the person making the fires will empty the

Philagelphia pressed brick, trimmed wh Connecticut brown stone. The style of the front 1 to be entirely different from that of any oter school building in the city, but canno be accurately described, as it does be come under any particular style of ashitecture. Instead of the stereotyped angular pedient there will be a bandsome cornice of brown stoe, representing a succession of plain brackets, anciesing at the centre like a triplet of circuiar head vindows. The materials to be used in all department of the building will be the best in the market, and it is intended to make this schoolhoue one which will fully supply the great want of toch an institution and will be an ornament to the beality. The contracts were awarded to the lowest hidders, as follows:—Mason work to Owen Moran for 22,443, carpenter work to James Neafle for \$14,000, aid the painting to John Gardner for \$320. These amounts added to the price of the lot will make the ost of the building, without the furniture, almost \$70,00.

NEW YORK UNDERGROUND RAILROADA

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WERALD. The Bills Before the State Legislature Arende, the Central and the Broadway Tue

The race between the various underground bills before the Legislature is now confined to the three following:—The Arcade Underground, the Central Underground and the original Broadway Tunnel oads. The Arcade is away shead in the race, having been passed by one house (the Assembly) and being in Committee of the Whole on the other, where it was referred upon a favorable report from the Railroad Committee. Whatever the eventual fate of the bill, it is very certain that if the arcade plan fails to meet the requirements of an underground rail-way Broadway is wholly incapable of any underground means of rapid and commodious transit. The cheme is one of most magnificent proportions, and will require the expenditure of an enormous outlay to put it in operation.

The route of this road, as defined in the bill, will be as follows:-

The route of this road, as defined in the bill, will be as follows:—

Said company are hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct, maintain and operate, in pursaance of the powers and provisions in this act contained, an areade underground railway for the transportation of passengers and property, in conveyances to be propelled by air, steam or other motive power, under and along certain streets, avenues and squares in the city of New York, commencing at the southern extremity of Broadway, thence along Broadway to Fourteenth street, thence through Union square to Seventeenth street, thence through Union square to Seventeenth street, thence along Broadway to its junction with Ninth avenue, thence to a junction with the Hudson River Railroad. Said company is also authorized and empowered to extend the tracks of their said railway in open excavations or on the surface, as the grade may require, from the point of commencement before mentioned, at the southern extremity of Broadway, along the casterry side of and in the Battery, to a place on said Battery, near the South ferry, and to make on the routes aforesaid the necessary connections, turnouts, switches and other conveniences for the proper working and accommodation of said railway. Said company shall have power to enter upon each and every street crossing the routes of said railway, subject to the same regulations and powers, in this act contained, as to the routes specified for said railway, and excavate each of said cross streets its entire width, but not to exceed one hundred feet on each side; constructing the surface or roadway of said cross streets as far as excavated substantially in the same manner as over the main line of said railway, and appropriate said cross streets so excavated for the purpose of depots, storehouses or otherwise.

THE CENTEAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The route proposed in the bill incorporating ties construct this to construct this road is as follows:—

The route proposed in the bill incorporating the company to construct this road is as follows:—

Commencing at a point on the easterly line of Broadway, in City Hall Park, and northerly of the projected southerly line of Park place, running thence easterly, and under ground, passing in front of the old City Hall, southerly of the flagging in front of the casterly, and under ground, passing in front of the comptroller's office and southerly of the Superior Court building, corner of Chambers and Centre streets, to Centre street; thence under and across said Centre street to City Hall place; thence easterly under said City Hall place to Pearl street; thence across said Pearl street and running northeasterly in a curved line to Mulberry street, at a point on said street between Bayard and Park streets; thence northerly under said Mulberry street to Elecker street; thence northerly under and across said Bleecker street in a straight line, as near as practical, to Lafayette place; thence northerly under said Lafayette place; thence northerly under said Lafayette place; thence northerly under said Lafayette place to Astor place; thence under and across said Astor place and Eighth street to the northerly side of said Eighth street; thence across the block between said Eighth street; thence across the block between said Eighth street; thence across the street, to Fourth avenue; thence northerly under the westerly side of said Fourth avenue to Fourteenth street; and said Fourth avenue, thence northerly under she westerly side of said Fourth avenue to Fourteenth street; thence under and across said Fourthernth street, thence under and across said Fourth street, thence under said Madison avenue, to Twenty-sixth street; thence under said Madison avenue, to Twenty-sixth street; thence under said Madison avenue as now opened to Eighty-sixth street; thence under said Madison avenue as now opened to Eighty-sixth street; thence under said Madison avenue as now opened to Eighty-sixth street; thence under said Madison avenue, as d The route proposed in the bill incorporating the company to construct this road is as follows:-

the Senate and has been committed to the Committ of the Whole. A combination was made against it. however, and its lobbyist backers and friends generally have gone over to the arcade plan, which promises to be the winning road this winter. It was introduced by Senator Cauldwell, of Westchester who is laboring zealously for some feasible and rapid system of railway travel between his county and the business centres of New York.

THE BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL.

The original Vandenburgh Broadway tunnel plan is also before the Legislature, and is the last of the

THE BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL.

The original Vandenburgh Broadway tunnel plan is also before the Legislature, and is the last of the trio which are now under consideration. It proposes a simple tunnel, on the plan of the English subterranean railways, under Broadway, commencing at the Battery, thence "running northerly and under the westerly side of the City Hall Park; thence to and under Broadway, northerly to and under Fouricenth street to Union square; thence northerly under Union square to Broadway, rai its junction with Eighth avenue at Fifty-ninth street; "thence by such route or line as may be most convenient, westerly of Eighth avenue, to a connection with the Hadson River Railroad at the upper part of the city." A branch is also authorized to connect with the Hadson Railroad, but it shall not run east of Lexington avenue.

The list of incorporators embraces the names of Marshal O. Roberts, Isaac Bell, A. M. Bliss, Shephard Knapp, General Henry W. Slocum, George W. McLean, and about sixty others. The bill by many, however, is supposed not to have been offered with a genuine purpose of completing the road if the franchise be granted, not that a majority of the incorporators are aware of what is on foot, but they are in the hands of a combination formed for the purpose of defeating any underground bill in Broadway, which thoroughfare is to be reserved for a surface railroad, controlled by the Jake Sharpe party. It is, otherefore, stigmatized as a "dummy" by those who pretend to have a deep insight into the intrigues of the present session. Whatever its real character, it is officially and regularly on the files of the Legis-

It is, therefore, stigmatized as a "dummy" by those who pretend to have a deep insight into the intrigues of the present session. Whatever its real character, it is officially and regularly on the files of the legislature and will receive attention in its order, or sooner if the will of the requisite majority so decide.

RROOKLYS ISTELLICENCE.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE .- The Aldermanie commit tee having charge of the proposed loan of \$3,000,000 to the Bridge Company, it is understood, will submit to the Bridge Company, it is understood, will submit their report to the Common Council this afternoon. From what can be ascertained they are in favor of the loan, upon certain triding conditions which the Bridge Company will undoubtedly accede to. A careful estimate shows that the proposed loan and other expenses attending the crection of the bridge will not increase the taxes on real estate more than one and a half per cent, while the enterprise would unquestionably enhance the value of property in every section of the city. The amount of capital required for the work is \$8,000,000, and those who have already taken a large amount of stock say the bridge shall be constructed whether the city advance the loan asked for or not.

BURGLARY.-A small frame building, situated in he rear of 105 Gold street, was broken into on Satnrday night, and five barrels of whiskey, valued at \$356, stolen therefrom. It was owned by Edward

ROBBERY OF TORACCO.-Pourteen barrels of tosacco, valued at \$200, and owned by Fletcher & Co., tobacconists, of No. 199 Water street, were stolen on Saturday night from the cellar of a wheelwright's shop at No. 105 Nassau street, where they had been left on storage.

FUNERAL OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER BARR.—The

funeral of Mr. Robert Barr, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department of the Western District, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence in place yesterday afternoon from his late residence in Orange street. It was attended by the entire Department of the Western District, as well as the members of Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M. and a large number of relatives of the deceased. At the close of the solemn services over the remains the firemen, who were designated by the badges worn upon the lappeis of their coats, formed in line, together with the members of Fortitude Lodge, and followed the body of their late brother to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was interred in accordance with the ancient rights and euromanes of the Masonic Order.